97-84125-6

Talmey, Max

The auxiliary language question

[n.p.]

[1938]

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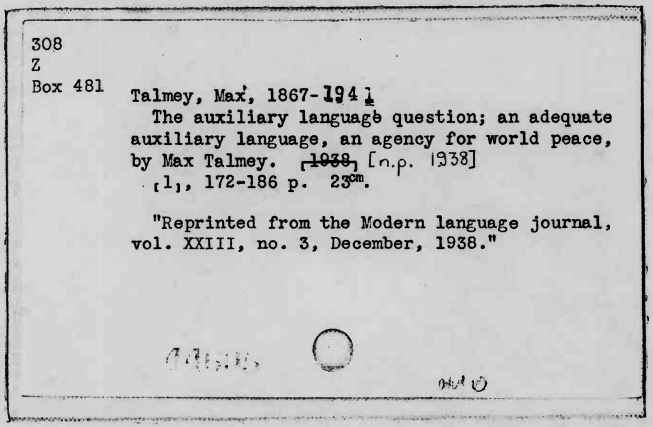

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Talmey, Max, 1867-1941
The auxiliary language question; an adequate auxiliary language, an agency for world peace, by Max Talmey. [1938] [n.p. 1938]
[1], 172-186 p. 23cm.

"Reprinted from the Modern language journal, vol. XXIII, no. 3, December, 1938."

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TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

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THE AUXILIARY LANGUAGE QUESTION

AN ADEQUATE AUXILIARY LANGUAGE, AN AGENCY FOR WORLD PEACE

BY

MAX TALMEY

Reprinted from
THE MODERN LANGUAGE JOURNAL
Vol. XXIII, No. 3, December, 1938

The Auxiliary Language Question[1]

MAX TALMEY, M.D.
New York, N. Y.

(*Author's summary.*—Usefulness of an adequate auxiliary language; objections against and possibility of an artificial language.)

A MEDIUM of communication in speaking and writing for the interchange of ideas between persons of different mother tongues would be useful in science, literature, statecraft, journalism, commerce, wireless telegraphy. Some specific examples will show this quite obviously. At the World Power Conference in Washington in September, 1936, each delegate was provided with a telephone device enabling him to hear the same speech in four languages. Not long ago a Russian scientist, Docent E. B. Rabkin of Kharkof, sent me a monograph on color perception printed in four languages, Russian, English, French, and German. The immense expense incurred by the World Conference for the arrangements mentioned and by the Russian scientist for translating and printing his essay could have been saved by an easily acquirable and universally known medium of communication in speaking and writing between persons of different mother tongues. The instances showing the usefulness of and even need for our medium can be multiplied a hundredfold and are very frequent especially nowadays. We only need to think of the League of Nations and other international bodies and conferences and of the broadcasts by famous statesmen, dignitaries, writers, etc., each speaking in his mother tongue which the listeners do not understand.

The cumbersome expression "medium of communication in speaking and writing for persons of different mother tongues" has been advisedly used at the beginning of this essay instead of the convenient term "Auxiliary Language." For as we shall see very soon our medium can be only a devised or constructed linguistic system but not a natural tongue. Now if it be called "language" right from the start, objections at once arise in the minds of the uninitiated against our medium. Its opponents claim that a language must "grow by itself" like a plant or an animal, that it can as little be constructed at will, produced artificially as a living organism, as the homunculus. An eminent linguist has even asserted that "an artificial language is contrary to all linguistic science."

If we take the word "language" in the ordinary sense, that is, as "a means of communication among the members of a single nation" (*Stand. Dict.*) acquired by them in early childhood, such views may, perhaps, hold true. At least they have never been disproved by the experience of mankind. Language, however, may also be defined in a second sense that has no

[1] Read before the Linguistic Club of Yale University on March 8, 1937.

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reference to a particular nation, simply as a medium of communication in speaking and writing acquirable by persons of mature age. Experience has fully proved the possibility of a constructed partial language of this definition. The Arabic numbers, the musical notes and terms, the mathematical signs and the scientific nomenclatures, are all fragmentary languages of the second sense. All these systems have not "grown naturally," but have been devised by mathematicians, musicians, scientists. What is true of one fragment of language is true of any other fragment. All fragments of a language constitute a complete language. Simple logical reasoning thus refutes the above-stated views regarding language of the preceding definition. Moreover, great linguists, such as Jacob Grimm, Max Müller, Hugo Schuchardt, and others, have held that an artificial complete language is feasible and can even be made more efficient than a natural language. Experience finally has furnished the strongest confirmation of the possibility of a devised complete language. With all their faults the best-known projects called "International Languages" without any other qualifying adjective or "World Tongues" constitute experiments on so large a scale as to prove beyond peradventure the possibility of an artificial language, of a contrived medium for the expression of thought in speaking and writing. There are other objections against our medium. They are of no significance and need not be dwelt upon. In the further discussion of our subject the term "Auxiliary Language" will be used for our medium. We have to show now which requirements the Auxiliary Language (AL) must comply with in order to be successful, that is, to be universally and lastingly recognized.

Requirements of the Auxiliary Language; difficulties of the natural languages; lack of expressiveness as factor of greatest difficulty; English as the richest language; basic languages.—The AL must be strictly neutral, favoring no particular nation. For otherwise all other nations would refuse to recognize it. Because of this requirement no living language can be advocated as the AL since a living language would favor some nation. The second requirement of the AL is to be so easy that it can be fully mastered by an educated person in a few months. For otherwise intelligent people in all civilized countries would not learn it, would not find time to learn it. This requirement completely disposes of all arguments advanced in favor of selecting a natural language, living or dead, as the AL. It takes many years of hard assiduous study to acquire a mere smattering of a natural tongue and almost a lifetime to attain an adequate knowledge of it. From the two requirements it follows that the AL can be only a devised system, but not any one of the natural languages.

The factors making these so difficult are excessive inflection, extravagant inflectional and other irregularities and immoderate multivocalness of the words. These factors refer chiefly to the theoretical acquisition of any language and are well known. In making practical use of a foreign tongue,

however, one is continually harassed by another factor which engenders even more troublesome perplexities and has been little known as a cause of great hardship. This factor is the necessity of a circumlocution in one language for expressing a concept which is expressible by a single word in another language. This source of greatest linguistic difficulty was pointed out in two essays of mine ("Notes on a Model Language," *Scientific Monthly*, April, 1929; "Model Language and Essentials of Arulo," *Modern Language Journal*, February, 1930). It was designated there as "lack of expressiveness" and was illustrated by various examples. A few more are added here for the sake of greater clearness.

A. 1. To touch or push gently, as with the elbow, in order to convey a hint. 2. To bring up a young bird until its feathers are sufficiently developed for flight.

Each of these two concepts is expressible by one word only in English: *to nudge, to fledge.*

B. 1. Blunted in feeling due to overindulgence. 2. Originality and taste as exhibited in manner, decoration and dress.

Each of these two concepts is expressible by one word only in French: *blasé, chic.*

C. 1. Dejected feeling caused by the disappointments in real life. 2. Initial sound of a word.

Each of these two concepts is expressible by one word only in German: *Weltschmerz, Anlaut.* An Englishman, a Frenchman and a German are at a loss how to express four of the preceding six concepts without borrowing from two languages foreign to them. The AL should not cause such hardship, but should have six words, one for each of the six concepts under consideration, in order to be truly easy.

English is far richer, far more expressive than any other language. Far more often than with any other tongue one meets, in a comparison pertaining to expressiveness, with concepts each expressible in English by a single word and only by a circumlocution in any other language. This statement is readily verifiable by an unprejudiced student and will be substantiated later in this essay by other specific examples. Furthermore, English has no such abhorrence of foreign words as prevails in other languages, but appropriates them to a far greater extent than other tongues do, as evidenced by words such as *auslaut, kindergarten, landsturm, weltanschauung, zeitgeist.* It follows that English must be well considered in creating the AL. This point is of importance because all language inventors have hitherto patterned their systems mostly after one of the Romance languages, greatly neglecting the richest tongue, English.

The third requirement of the AL is efficiency, fitness for expressing all ideas as well as the most efficient natural languages do. *The AL can attain universal recognition only through being extensively resorted to in public by men of science and letters; and no writer or lecturer would make earnest use of a linguistic system that does not enable him to express himself in public as clearly, easily, and effectively as his mother tongue does.*

Projects consisting only of 850 words and called "Basic Languages" are claimed "to be adequate for all the ordinary needs of life" and to have "special value as an auxiliary language." This is an egregious error. It is true, with 850 aptly selected words one can accomplish a good deal in expressing everyday thoughts and can even write an impressive article and some fair translation. But let one infatuated with such a project tell us in it all and everything about his bread and butter and daily life, and he will halt and stammer and break down in his speech. I gained this experience with a project of 900 words. Its enthusiastic devotees would extol it as being equal to their mother tongues in expressiveness and as enabling them to converse fluently in it. The much-vaunted fluency, however, which I observed in their gatherings, held true only with respect to stereotyped phrases and sentences, but as for the rest, it was a constant faltering and groping for words. A project of 850 words is unfit even for the rôle of the "World Tongue" which is intended chiefly for conveying the simple thoughts of the man in the street. For the function of the AL it is altogether out of the question. If a writer tried such a project for literary work, he would find himself constantly hampered and would quickly give up the attempt in despair. The AL must be adapted not only for expressing all ordinary ideas, but mainly for communicating the lofty thoughts of the best minds thinking in one language to the best minds thinking in another one. This is possible only with a system possessing a rich treasure of words laid down in dictionaries.

It is a fallacy that a language is so much easier the fewer root words it possesses. Just the opposite is true. When a language which a writer may use for literary work has no equivalents for the words of his mother tongue, he has to resort to derivation, compounding, and roundabout expression. This entails great hardships. They are obviated by a rich vocabulary of the language used. The objection that an extensive vocabulary would tax the memory too much is not valid. No English student needs to remember all the words contained in the *Standard Dictionary. Literary persons principally are in need of the AL; and only through them will it attain the indispensable universal recognition.* If only they can find the required words in the dictionaries of the AL, their task in making use of it is far easier than when they have to forge those words. The AL will be used to a large extent for translating the natural languages. Any system which lacks equivalents for their words is inadequate for the function of the AL.

Failure of the "World Tongues" or "International Languages"; motive for developing the system Arulo or Gloro; reasons for not designating it as an International Language without any other qualifying adjective.—With respect to the two requirements of the AL, facility and efficiency, the so-called International Languages (IL) are utterly inadequate. They are very easy in

theory, that is, they can be learned very readily, but in practical use they are fraught with greater hardships and are far less efficient than the natural languages. Want of expressiveness, the principal factor making for difficulty and inefficiency in practise, is very much aggravated in all IL-projects. In the experience of serious-minded students they have turned out to be "haphazard artificial tongues," mere linguistic toys for enthusiasts and dilettantes, unfit for earnest use. All able students of the AL-problem have given them up as defective and entirely unavailing. This is the chief reason for the final bankruptcy of the best known IL-projects after a remarkable success lasting for about ten years.

To overcome their defects a new system was evolved that complies with the requirements of the AL. It received the name ARULO, formed from the initials of the expression Auxiliary Rational Universal Language. For reasons explained below the name GLORO was recently added, not as a substitute but as a synonym of Arulo. The system is proposed for the rôle of the Auxiliary Language (AL) and is not to be designated as an International Language (IL) without any modifying attribute. The first term clearly indicates the purpose striven for and intimates the kind of people chiefly to be reached, while the second term obscures both and even connotes ideas that are provocative of opposition in wide circles. An IL appears to be intended mainly for the common people including children and youngsters and even to be a means of curtailing the natural languages. These ideas are repulsive to many, particularly nowadays with nationalism rampant everywhere. The AL, on the other hand, is at once recognized as a subsidiary means of communication between mature persons who are actually in need of such a medium.

The Model Language idea and its origin.—The guiding principles for the make-up of the system Arulo or Gloro constitute the Model Language idea, the idea of a linguistic system which would be a model of rationality, expressiveness and facility. The new system has been characterized in several publications (*loc. cit.*, "Critical Remarks on Novial," "Word Composition in a Logical Language," *Modern Language Journal*, December 1929 and December 1930) which have been approved by men of science and letters: Professor Charles H. Grandgent of Harvard University, Professor Robert H. Fife of Columbia University, Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, the late Garrett P. Serviss, Professor Albert Einstein, and others. Professor Grandgent's private letter of approval, published with his express permission in my book on "The Relativity Theory Simplified" (page 175), reads as follows:

> Your article starts out most fascinatingly. Such a language as you describe would be a marvel if it were within the power of man to create. Even an approximation would be admirable. . . . . It is evident that the new language vastly surpasses in logical resources the more haphazard artificial tongues invented before.

The first traces of the Model Language idea date back to my boyhood. Even at that time there arose an inkling of the factor, treated above, which

in mature years I clearly recognized as the one causing the greatest difficulties in the practical use of a foreign tongue. When I had learned the first foreign language, I was impressed with the fact that in many instances it was more expressive than my mother tongue, that many concepts could hardly be rendered in the latter, while in the acquired language each of them was expressible by a single word in spite of their complexity. By the age of eighteen I had acquired a working knowledge of six languages. Special attention was given to their comparative expressiveness, and the same condition was observed as had been met with in comparing my mother tongue with the first foreign language, to wit, the necessity of a circumlocution in one language where a single word, sufficed in another one. This means that in every one of the six languages there was want of expressiveness in some instances.

The preceding experiences engendered the idea of a language never affected by lack of expressiveness or always possessing one word for every concept which is expressible by a single word in any one of the principal languages. Moreover, the system imagined was further conceived as free from all irregularities and other illogicalities which abound in the natural languages and make them so difficult, in short, as rational throughout. This ideal of a language, ever present in my mind since boyhood, caused me to acquaint myself in mature years with many languages in order to acquire a wider knowledge of comparative philology, particularly of the comparative expressiveness of the various languages. These studies showed the principles for the make-up of a rational, expressive and easy linguistic system. It was subsequently called the Model Language for want of a better term.

Brief history of Esperanto and Ido in this country; origin and development of the system Arulo or Gloro.—Evidently the Model Language can be only a devised system. It shares this feature with all International Language projects. I therefore devoted a great deal of effort to some of them. As a boy I learned Volapük. It only brought disappointment and was given up very soon. In mature age I studied Esperanto, wrote various articles in and on it, and published an English textbook of the project. In 1906 I founded the first Esperanto society in this country and lectured on the project in the New York City College and elsewhere. It became known thereby in the whole country. It had been all but unknown here before these happenings. After a year and a half, however, I abandoned it—as did many noted men (Wilhelm Ostwald, Otto Jespersen, Hugo Schuchardt, Louis Couturat, etc.)—having convinced myself of its unfitness even for the rôle of the IL. At that time (it was in the fall of 1907) appeared the Language of the Delegation, commonly known under the absurd name Ido. It was vastly superior to any previous project. I therefore devoted myself to it for fifteen years. Finally, however, I withdrew from it because it fell short of the properties of the Model Language and because of its deterioration owing

to the untimely death of the able leader, Dr. Louis Couturat, and to the disappearance of the competent Ido Academy. At this place it is appropriate to state that Model Language is identical with Auxiliary Language, the first term referring rather to the properties of the system sought and the second rather to its purpose.

I had co-operated in the development of Ido, had published an exhaustive English textbook of it and various other works in and on it, and had contributed extensively to Progreso and Mondo, the official organs for Ido. All these writings offered constructive criticisms of the system which were approved by the best Idists. The new Ido Academy, however, organized in 1921, remained reactionary. I therefore undertook all by myself the reform of the system. Its grammatical structure was considerably modified, adequate principles for the selection of the radicals, preferably called root words, and for the derivation of other words from them were put up, and the vocabulary was purged of wrongly selected roots and was enlarged to a great extent. From these labors resulted a system which differs from Ido more than the latter differs from Esperanto. It is outlined in the publications cited above and is fully described in the "Arulo Text-Book."

Distinguishing features, aim and improvement of Gloro; works on it as yet unpublished; important linguistic questions never even raised by any author.—The new system conforms to the principles for the Model Language and accords with the answers to linguistic questions which no writer has ever raised and which must be solved in order to arrive at a rational easy language. Our system differs thereby from all projects hitherto devised. Its main distinguishing feature is the purpose, pursued in developing it, to create a vocabulary so rich as to afford a word for every concept that is expressible by a single word in any one of the principal natural languages. This aim may remain an unattainable ideal, but it can be approached and has already been approached to a considerable extent, so that in many instances the system is more expressive than the natural languages. It has been further improved in four large works, unpublished as yet, which contain also suggestions for bringing it still nearer the aim. One of these works is a new revised grammar of Gloro. Another one entitled "Model Language and Gloro or Arulo," is a theoretical book wherein are set forth all the principles for the construction of a rational language and all aspects of the Model Language into which it is proposed that Arulo or Gloro should be developed.

Linguistic questions of great interest are discussed and answered in this book. (1) Is the presence or absence in a language of the definite and indefinite articles an excellence or a drawback? (2) Which is the more useful way of comparing the adjective, the analytic or synthetic? (3) Is the possessive case, which is wanting in the Romance languages, useful or not? (4) Which is the more rational way of forming compound words, that of

Greek followed by English and German, etc., or that of Latin inherited by the Romance languages? (5) Which is the factor of greatest difficulty in the practical use of a foreign tongue? (6) Why is the passive voice ambiguous in most of the modern languages and how can it be made unequivocal? (7) Is the presence in a language of the subjunctive mode advantageous or not? (8) By which criterion is it possible to judge and even ascertain experimentally the efficiency of any language? Etc. All these questions cannot be dwelt upon in a short essay.[2] Only the last three are discussed here.

A means for making the passive voice unequivocal; usefulness of a subjunctive mood; principle for a good translation and experiment for ascertaining the efficiency of any language.—The passive voice may be defined as denoting a transformation, a transition of the grammatical subject from one state into another through some agent expressed or implied or even only inferable. The glass is being broken = somebody breaks the glass. The sky is being obscured = something obscures the sky. In these examples there is a change from wholeness to rupture, from brightness to darkness. Such a transformation of the grammatical subject through an agent forms the essence of the passive. Even when the subject does not yet exist before the act, as in the sentence "a canal is being dug," a transformation can be made out in a clearly constructed passive, namely, from non-existence to existence.

The ancient languages build the passive synthetically with a formative, English, the Romance languages, Russian, etc., analytically with the auxiliary 'to be.' The first method is always clear; it indicates unmistakably a transformation, but does not imply a permanent state. Latin 'domus construitur' contains distinctly a passive; for 'domus construitur' = *one builds a house*. But English 'a house is built' is no clear passive; it denotes a permanent state rather than a passive. The same unclearness obtains in the perfect tenses. 'He has been convinced' involves a permanent state just as 'he is convinced' does. In the present a distinct passive can be formed in English: *the house is being built, he is being convinced*. Such a construction cannot be used in the perfect tenses; one cannot say: *the house has been being built*.

In the Romance languages there is no remedy for the unclearness of the passive even in the present. The French constructions 'la maison est construite,' 'il est convaincu,' 'la maison a été construite,' 'il a été convaincu' may denote a permanent state as well as a passive. The expression of the latter in the Romance languages by a reflexive verb is not very logical as shown elsewhere.

The reason for the unclearness of the passive in most of the modern languages is the use of 'to be' as auxiliary for that voice. This verb counter-

[2] All these questions and others have been treated in previous publications written in Ido or Arulo (Raporti, Suplemento, etc.) and Nos. 4, 5, and 8 also in the English essays mentioned above.

acts the very essence of the passive, the idea of a transition from one state into another. For 'to be' signifies rather the continuing in a state.

To obtain a clear analytic passive an auxiliary is needed which denotes a transformation. German uses such an auxiliary, and therefore its passive is always clear, in the perfect tenses as well as in the present. The auxiliary 'werden' always indicates a transformation: ich werde überzeugt = *one convinces me;* ich bin überzeugt worden = *one has convinced me;* das Haus wird gebaut = *one builds the house;* das Haus ist gebaut worden = *one has built the house.* A construction with the verb 'to be' and the passive participle denotes in German a state in conformity with the principal sense of that verb: ich bin überzeugt = *I have the conviction;* ich bin überzeugt gewesen = *I have had the conviction.* The idea that somebody or something has imparted the conviction (idea of a transformation) is absent or irrelevant in these sentences. The German verb 'werden' is an adequate auxiliary for constructing the passive voice in the Model Language. It assumes here the form 'verdar': me verdos kritikata = *I shall be criticized* = *one will criticize me.*

English has no special hypothetical mode, and its subjunctive, used for doubtful assertions, is very defective. " 'Be' and 'were' are almost the only surviving English subjunctive forms" (*Stand. Dict.*, 1927, p. 2408). A supposition cannot be expressed in English through a principal sentence. It is always necessary to use a subordinate clause preceded by a phrase somewhat like 'supposing that.' Other languages have a fairly complete subjunctive and use it to indicate a supposition.

In logic, philosophy, jurisprudence, assumptions as a basis for reasoning are very frequent. It is convenient to express them in principal sentences, as in the following German period: 'Ein Kind sei über die Strasse gelaufen; hier habe ein Hindernis gelegen; das Kind sei deswegen gefallen und schwer verletzt worden; wer ist verantwortlich?' Through the subjunctive it is evident that the three principal sentences are hypothetical. To make this period in English translation as clear as the original is, one must use a preliminary phrase, such as 'supposing that', before the first sentence and even repeat the conjunction 'that' in the other two sentences: 'Supposing that a child ran across the street; that here lay an obstacle; that the child fell on account of it and was severely injured; who is responsible?' The original is certainly as clear as the translation and more elegant. A period may consist of many hypothetical sentences. The repetition of 'that' before every one of them becomes annoying. Between the suppositional sentences may be interpolated factual ones rendering necessary even the repetition of the phrase 'supposing that' in order to distinguish the former from the latter.

The suppositional mode, therefore, is desirable in the Model Language. Such a mode is formed by the endings -al, -il. It makes the translation of the German period as clear and elegant as the original is: 'Un kindo koril trans la strado; hike jacil un obstaklo; la kindo falil pro ol e lesverdil seriose, quu es responseva?'

The subjunctive is useful also in dependent clauses, as strikingly shown by the following example. 'La filosofo verdis kondemnata al morio, pro ke il esil un koruptero dil juveni,' *the philosopher was condemned to death because it was supposed that he was a corrupter of the youth.* The sentence is intended to show that the philosopher was condemned unjustly. If the dependent clause were in English 'because he was a corrupter of the youth,' that intention would be frustrated. It is therefore necessary to insert in the English translation the clause 'it was supposed that.' In the original the subjunctive makes this added clause superfluous; for 'pro ke il esil' = *because it was supposed that he was.*

The subjunctive is hardly ever needed in the Model Language for ordinary writing, but is intended only for imitating the natural languages in translations. Its almost total lack in English is not felt as an advantage by all English students. "Our verb," remarks the *Standard Dictionary* (1910, p. 1790), "has long been undergoing a process of impoverishment through the obliteration of its subjunctive mood."

A criterion has been found for judging the efficiency of any language. It is fitness for translation and is verifiable by an experiment. Of two languages that one is more efficient by means of which one can translate more faithfully an original composed in a third language. The faithfulness of a translation is determined by the approximation to the original of a retranslation into the original language. A translation is so much better the more carefully it is conformed to the following principle of translation. *In rendering model prose one should follow the original most faithfully, going even as far as to observe the same order of the words, provided only that the translation is well intelligible and the norms of fairly good style of the translating language are not infringed.* This principle affords the following experiment. An author competent in languages A, B, and C translates an original of A into B and C in conformity with our principle. The two translations are retranslated into A, the B-translation by a second author and the C-translation by a third one, both competent and unacquainted with the original. Language B is more efficient than language C if the retranslation from B deviates from the original less than the retranslation from C does.

English words having no equivalents in any other natural language; the name Gloro as a synonym of Arulo.—A third one of the unpublished works on Gloro is a large dictionary Gloro or Arulo—English containing about fifteen thousand root words of the system. Estimating conservatively one may attribute three to four derivatives to a root. A writer or lecturer in our system thus has at his disposal an ample vocabulary of about fifty thousand words.

The fourth work, finally, which has just been completed, is a large dictionary, English–Gloro or Arulo. It is especially in its elaboration

that the aim pointed out above has been appreciably approached. Gloro equivalents have been created for many English words for which there are no equivalents in any other natural language. Only a few of them can be presented here. In each case the definition of the English word is given first, then follows the latter succeeded by the Gloro equivalent.

To put ashore and abandon on a desolate island or coast: to maroon, marunar.
To suspend temporarily the execution of a sentence upon: to respite or reprieve, respitar.
To talk or write about while knowing little: to smatter, smaterar.
To experiment foolishly, make alterations so as to pervert or vitiate: to tamper, tamperar.
To carry gently in a buoyant medium, as air or water: to waft, waftar.
A matter of taste or a pursuit engaging unduly one's attention and interest: fad, fado.
Ill-gotten gain: pelf, pelfo.
Light, vapory clouds driven rapidly before the wind: scud, skudo.
Low, filthy quarter of a city: slum, slumo.
One pretending to a superiority which he does not possess: snob, snobo.

During the progress of the last work a means was found for christening our system with a new and, in some respects, better name which is intended as a synonym of Arulo, to wit, by the name Gloro. The reason for introducing it was the prevailing objection against a devised language raised by many, especially by orthodox professional philologists. Unmindful of the second sense of the word 'language' mentioned above they insist that a language must "grow by itself." In our system a special word was created for the second sense of language, namely, the word 'gloto.' It has no other meaning but "medium of communication in speaking and writing," and it has no reference to any nation. The name 'Gloro' is formed from the expression 'gloto racionoza'=rational medium of communication. Since the word 'language' is altogether excluded from this definition, the new name is better apt to dispel the deep-rooted prejudice against an artificial language than its synonym is. Moreover, it furnishes more euphonious derivatives: Glorala=pertaining to Gloro, is certainly more pleasing than Arulala =pertaining to Arulo. This adjective is needed quite often and should be well sounding.

Prospect for an adequate Auxiliary Language (AL); difference between the projects called International Language (IL) without any other modifying attribute and the AL; acquaintance with the AL enjoyed also by the common people as a factor conducive to world peace.—Two of the international languages assumed the dimensions of a popular fad in all civilized countries. It faded away because the projects turned out to be woefully defective, yet it proves a widely felt need for the AL and justifies the expectation that an adequate system would have lasting success. Waves of popular enthusiasm for Volapük, published in 1880, and to a lesser degree later for Esperanto, published in 1887, swept over all civilized countries. A few years after its appearance "all large cities of Europe and America had their courses of Volapük," and there were "Volapük societies distributed over the whole globe, as far as Cape Town, Melbourne, Sydney, and San Francisco" (*Histoire de la Langue Universelle*, by Louis Couturat, p. 142). What required several years to come to pass with a "haphazard tongue" and with poor means of communication is likely to take place in as many months with a system that "vastly surpasses in logical resources the more haphazard artificial tongues invented before," and with the modern superior means of communication, wireless telegraphy, motion picture, aviation, especially since, owing to these very means, the need for the AL is now vastly greater than it was fifty-seven years ago.

The AL is little needed in matters of everyday life in spite of contrary claims of visionaries, but is very necessary in the spheres of intellectual exchange. The AL differs in scope from the International Language (IL) without any modifying attribute. The latter, as indicated by its very appellation, is intended for the nations, that is, principally for the masses whose intellectual horizon hardly extends beyond matters of everyday life. The AL, in contrast, is meant chiefly for educated mature persons and mainly for communicating ideas of social, economic, scientific, and educational importance. Because of its appellation and scope there is widespread bitter opposition to the IL. Designation and scope of the AL do not make it liable to any reasonable objection. The linguistic projects devised heretofore have all been urged principally for the rôle of the IL. Gloro is proposed mainly for that of the AL. This does not mean that the uneducated person is excluded from it. He, too, may learn it. The great facility of the IL projects is only apparent, that of Gloro is a true one. For this reason the man in the street can acquire a knowledge of it superior to the one which he has of his mother tongue. Acquaintance with the Auxiliary Language enjoyed also by the common people and those of meager education may be advantageous for them in some instances, as in broadcasting, will enhance the usefulness of the AL for those who actually need it, and may be an additional factor tending to obviate a disturbance of the peace of the world.

Translations into Gloro of some pieces of choice English writing demonstrating the efficiency of the system; translations resembling the originals as evidence of the efficiency of a language; a few grammatical hints.—To show the efficiency of Gloro a few translations into it of choice English writing are presented here. Translation and original are given side by side to facilitate the comparison of one with the other. It will be noticed that the two texts agree with each other word for word. A line of one is completely contained in the apposed line of the other. The concordance of the Gloro translation with the original is a perfect one. This proves the efficiency of our system. For a language, any language, is so much more efficient the more faithfully one can translate into it an original composed in another language. The novel test, treated above, for ascertaining the efficiency of any language by translation and retranslation is hard to carry out. One can readily foresee, however, by a careful examination, what result a translation would give if it were put to the test. Translations into a linguistic

project are no evidence of its sufficiency without some examination showing that they are equal to the test, that they would yield retranslations resembling satisfactorily the originals. When a project is declared to be efficient on account of translations into it of choice literature, the question is justified whether such an examination has ever been made by an impartial umpire.

The whole elementary grammar of Gloro is comprised in one short rule, to wit, the main parts of speech are recognizable by characteristic endings. There are eighteen such desinences, six of them occurring but very rarely. A noun ends in -o; an adjective in -a; an adverb in -e; an adjective denoting a person in -u; a plural in -i; the possessive case in -of (-uf, -if); the objective case in -n; the infinitive in -ar; the present tense in -as; the past tense in -is or in -id; the future tense in -os or in -od; the conditional in -us or in -ud, the imperative in -ez; the optative in -am; the subjunctive in -al; etc. Some of these endings may be elided for the sake of euphony, rime, etc. The consonants c and g are pronounced like ts in *wits* and the g in *give*. The vowels have the continental pronunciation. The accent rests on the last but one and in the infinitive on the last syllable. These few grammatical hints will enable the reader to understand the Gloro pieces presented here even without consulting the English at its side, since about 85 per cent of the words of Gloro and many of its formatives are known to an educated person.

1. Presidantu Rooseveltof Paco Aloquo in Buenos Aires ye la Unesma Decembro 1936; Selektita Paragrafi

Questa es nula konferenco por
formacar alianci, por dividar la preduri
di milito, por repartar landi, por traktar
homa enti, velut se li esud la gaji
in un ludo di hazardo. Nia skopo, sub
fortunoza auspicii, es sikurigar la
kontinuaciono dil prospero di paco.

La viri, mulieri e kindi di la
Ameriki savas, ke milit-vito in questa dio
ed evo signifikas plu quam la mera
kolisiono di armei; li vidas la
destrukciono di urbi e farmerii; li
previdas, ke filii e nepoti,
se li survivas, titubos dum longa
yari ne nur sub la onero di poverezo,
sed anke in la mezo dil menaco di ruptita
socio e la destrukciono di
konstitucional guverno.

President Roosevelt's Peace Address at Buenos Aires on the First of December 1936; Selected Paragraphs.

This is no conference to
form alliances, to divide the spoils
of war, to partition countries, to deal with
human beings as though they were the pawns
in a game of chance. Our purpose, under
happy auspices, is to assure the
continuation of the blessing of peace.

The men, women and children of the
Americas know that warfare in this day
and age means more than the mere
clash of armies; they see the
destruction of cities and farms; they
foresee that children and grandchildren,
if they survive, will stagger for long
years not only under the burden of poverty,
but also amid the threat of broken
society and the destruction of
constitutional government.

Vi, qui assemblas hodierne, geras sur vi
in via deliberacioni la esperi di
milioni di homa enti in altra min
fortunoza landi. Trans la oceano ni
vidas kontinenti dislacerita per olda
odii e nova fanatismo. Ni audas la
demando, ke nejustezo e neegalezo verdam
korektigata per rekursar al gladio e
ne per rekursar a raciono e pacoza
justezo.

Ni savas anke, ke vasta armamenti
orias sur yeda latero, e ke la laboro
krear li employas viri e mulieri
milionope. It es naturala, autem, por
ni konkludar, ke tala employo es
falsa employo, ke ol erektas nula
permananta strukturi e kreas nula
konsumerif vari por la susteno di un
duranta prospero. Ni savas, ke nacioni
kulpoza pri questa folaji neeviteble
konfrontas la dio, utre quande lia armi
di destrukciono mustas verdar usata
kontre vicini, o quande un nesolida
ekonomio velut un domo di karti
disfalos.

2. Nasko di la Lakrimo
da
Dro. Ignatz Hermann

La okulo di la homo
Olim venis al cielo.
Prosternante devan Deo
Olu pregis la Adono:
"Donez a me adornivo,
Por ke olu me distingam
In la facio di la homo."
La Kreintu astonerdis
Pri la prego dil okulo
Suficante distingata
Mem sem adorniv aparta
Kom katoptro di la almo.
Lu gracioze interogas:
"Num desiras tu juveli?
Forsan perli, diamanti?"
Lore dicid la okulo:
"Nule me desiras perli,
Nule anke diamanti,
Quin ya furtus mala homi.
Donez a me adornivo
Nefurtebla, neperdebla."
Ridetante dicis Deo:
"Retreandez tu al tero,

You who assemble today carry with you
in your deliberations the hopes of
millions of human beings in other less
fortunate lands. Beyond the ocean we
see continents rent asunder by old
hatreds and new fanaticism. We hear the
demand that injustice and inequality be
corrected by resorting to the sword and
not by resorting to reason and peaceful
justice.

We know, too, that vast armaments
are rising on every side and that the work
of creating them employs men and women
by the millions. It is natural, however, for
us to conclude that such employment is
false employment, that it builds no
permanent structures and creates no
consumers' goods for the maintenance of a
lasting prosperity. We know that nations
guilty of these follies inevitably
face the day either when their weapons
of destruction must be used
against neighbors or when an unsound
economy like a house of cards
will fall apart.

Birth of the Tear
By
Dr. Ignatz Hermann

The eye of man
Once came to heaven.
Prostrating itself before God
It prayed the Lord:
"Give me an adornment
That it may distinguish me
In the face of man."
The Creator was astonished
At the prayer of the eye
Sufficiently distinguished
Even without a separate adornment
As the mirror of the soul.
He graciously asks:
"Do you wish jewels?
Perhaps pearls, diamonds?"
Then said the eye:
"Nowise do I wish pearls,
Nowise also diamonds,
Which bad men would certainly steal.
Give me an adornment
That cannot be stolen, cannot be lost."
Smiling said God:
"Go back to the earth,

Sur la voyo tu recevos
L'adornivo desirata."
  Descendante frol cielo
La okulo vidis nubo
Formacita dal fumuro
Di brulanta granda urbi
E vilaji e foresti.
Tra lakuni in la nubo
La okulo vidis agri
Devastita e sur oli
La militof mult viktimi
Mutilita, okcidita.
  Lore la okulo sentis
In su ulo opresanta
E saltanta ad extere.
En! Aparis in l'angulo
Di ol ronda granda guto
Velut perlo klara, velut
Diamanto reyonanta . . .
Lore naskis la lakrimo.

On the way you will receive
The adornment desired."
  Descending from heaven
The eye saw a cloud
Formed by the smoke
Of burning great cities
And villages and forests.
Through gaps in the cloud
The eye saw fields
Devastated and on them
The war's many victims
Mutilated, slaughtered.
  Then the eye felt
In itself something oppressing
And springing outward.
Lo! There appeared in the corner
Of it a round big drop
Like a pearl clear, like
A diamond radiant . . .
Then was born the tear.

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